The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS]

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident The Louisianian will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

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17 BOURBON STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,
CASH DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
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NOW IS THE TIME!
CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
The Largest Stock of Fresh Goods and Newest Styles Offered at the Following Low Figures
—AT—
LEON GODCHAUX.
81 AND 83 CANAL, AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,
Opposite French Market,

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.
Men's Blue Fannel suits $10 and $15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.
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Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.
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Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $9.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose $2.75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.
The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.
Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.
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81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
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—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.
We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT A
HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.
The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a
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Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.
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MUSIC,
Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.
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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
New Music Received Daily.
Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall,
NEW ORLEANS.
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POLITICS IN RELIGION.

In the old anti-slavery days, we remember to have heard shrieks of pious indignation against the introduction of politics into the pulpit; and there rings in our ears even now the loud smack of diabolical relish which escaped from the lips of some orthodox deacon as he prayed that God would kill Theodore Parker, ostensibly because he was an infidel, but really because he was an abolitionist. Among the brightest example of political abstinence was the Catholic clergy. No chained and bleeding slave ever walked among their golden candlesticks as the type of a suffering Jesus. Whatever other sufferer ought to be remembered the negro was always forgotten, in prayer, in sermon, and address; because to mention either the slave or the slaveholder was to introduce politics into religion. But a change has come over either the policy of the Catholic church or the spirit of its clergy.

Not long ago an able priest of that church in this city openly espoused the cause of the White Leagues, and we notice throughout the North that the Catholic clergy and journals are breaking the bounds of their past limits in discussing the negro and the carpet-bagger in connection with their polemics. This is all the more striking on account of the undeniable fact that proselitizing among colored people by that church was never so active nor so successful as now.

It seems to us that there is some meaning in this. Why should Father Ryan and the church periodicals address themselves now so particularly to questions affecting, as they think, the superiority of the white race and the inferiority of the black? Simply because the Catholic church is as much a GOVERNMENT as it is an ecclesiastical organization. It says to this man, "go, and he goeth; to another, come, and he cometh," and by this authority she has spun a cordon around the globe. The heads of the church know that all intelligent men know this and that if the church once announces itself as the vehicle of prejudice against the negro she will become the recipient of large donations from those who desire to subjugate the negro or to expatriate him altogether from this country. Hence it seems there was gain as well as godliness concealed in the vehement eulogies of the white race, which fell from the lips of the poet priest.

But, how does the existence of this spirit agree with the fact that the Catholics are making such headway among the colored people? The answer is simple. They get the rich man's money and dole it out in physical assistance to the rich man's victim. They relieve the negro's wants, and upon his sense of gratitude they build a Catholic faith—and so the poor recipient of charity has sold his birth right for a mess of pottage without knowing it. His old master can not bribe him with bread and meat to vote the Democratic ticket; but when bread and meat are brought in the hands of the sisters of the church his religious nature becomes aroused, he becomes a convert to the church, and behold the church is nothing more nor less than the snare of his old master. For, in the Catholic church he that fails in one thing fails in all.

Is it not time that Protestants and Republicans were awaking to these matters? If religion will stoop thus to politics may not politics give some little time to the study of this sort of religion?

Let our colored friends be wary. The men who denounce you on public platforms as but little more than the brute can't have much regard for your souls, no matter how they feed the body with the hope of getting your vote so that you may help them by it to keep down your own race.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

DETAILS OF THE UPRISING AND MASSACRE AT PORT AU PRINCE—SHOOTING OF GENERAL BRICE, AND SUICIDE OF GENERAL PIERRE.

By way of Kingston, Jamaica, the New York *Herald* has received a full account, written by its special correspondent at Port au Prince, of the origin and progress of the last revolution in Hayti, which terminated in such sanguinary results after the death of Generals Brice and Pierre.

The writer dates at Port au Prince on the 3d of May, and says:

A REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING AND SANGUINARY SCENES.

For some time past it had been bruited that a conspiracy existed at the capital, headed by the foremost but disappointed chieftains of the last revolution, who were only awaiting the departure of President Domingue for his long-announced tour in the North to strike the fatal *coup*. So little notice was apparently taken of it by the authorities that the deluded men became reckless of their conduct and openly avowed their seditions and revolutionary proclivities. As events have however, proved this inaction of the government was an ominous *piege*, purposely set to entrap and defeat these plans of disorganization and anarchy.

THE OUTBREAK.

On the eve of the great agricultural fete (the 1st of May), while the city notabilities were all busily engaged at the Hotel Communal with the reception and arrangement of the various articles of produce for the exhibition on the morrow, a pressing summons was borne by an aide-de-camp from the Palace to the Magistrate Communal, General Jules St. Macary, to wait on his Excellency the President immediately.

AN ASSASSIN CONSPIRACY.

The usual hour of the summons created quite an excitement in the assemblage, and gave great concern to the officials, who were more or less all under the depressing effect of the late rumors of the alleged conspiracy. General St. Macary, however, soon returned and announced to his confreres that a wicked plot had been denounced to the President of an organized conspiracy to assassinate him during the festivities of the following day, and that it was necessary for the municipal police to take the most stringent measures for the preservation of order.

THE END OF BRICE AND PIERRE.

On the morning of the 1st a squad of armed police paid domiciliary visits to Generals P. Monplaisir and Brice, and attempted to arrest them. They both refused to surrender under escort, but promised to deliver themselves up to the prison authorities during the day. This was perhaps a pardonable pride on the part of these gentlemen, who have always been held in the highest esteem, though their more experienced and practical friends always deplored their unfortunate utopian ideas. But General Lorquet, with his rigid ideas of military discipline, would brook no delay, and gave to his Lieutenant imperative orders for their immediate arrest.

The military then returned to General Pierre's house, on the Rue Americaine, and summoned the refractory to surrender. This summons was answered by the report of a rifle fired down from a window into the crowd of armed police, who thereupon returned a volley. The firing continued on both sides for sometime, until the General had exhausted his sixteen-barreled Spencer rifle, when he showed himself at the window, and with remarkable coolness, revolver in hand shot himself in the head and disappeared. Simultaneously a similar attack was made at the residence of General Brice, who after bearing the charge of twenty men, and being literally perforated with bullets sought refuge at the British Consulate, where he died almost immediately.

THE PEOPLE INTENSELY EXCITED.

By this time the greatest excitement reigned, and it became rumored that General Boisrond Canal had gathered a small band at Petionville, and was engaging the government forces at that point.

GENERAL CANAL SEEKS SHELTER UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Later official news reported that General Canal had been wounded and routed; that he escaped through a narrow mountain path to the country residence of the American Minister, Mr. E. D. Bassett, around which every military precaution was being taken to prevent his escape from his asylum. It is feared that the American Minister will be forced to surrender the refugees, as the United States Government will no longer permit its Legations and Consulates to be asylums for fomenting discord and rebellion against governments to which it accredits its agents.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

It is supposed that forty men fell in these several encounters, and one is forced to admire the bravery and prowess of these unfortunate men who did battle almost single handed against fearful odds.

One, Rosambert Jeremie, was captured and shot on the spot.

The government has lost several brave soldiers, among them young B. Mathew, who was fighting at the side of General Lorquet, the staunch defender of order.

PRISONERS.

The following persons have been arrested: Messrs. Ovide Camean, Reynard Regnier, Edmond Regnier Ricine Regnier, Scylla Guignard, Florian Armand, and S. Ronzier, all charged with taking part in or inciting the populace to rebellion.

Monsieur D'Lavelanet is at the American Consulate, besides a great many other sympathizers, whose names are not as yet divulged.

The steamer Haytien has been dispatched to the South with orders for the arrest of General Pierre's son and others who are denounced as revolutionary propagandists from the capital.

MARTIAL LAW.

The *assemblee generale* was sounded and the capital placed under martial law. The entire disturbance has been efficiently quelled and while every one must deplore the loss of two such estimable citizens as Generals Pierre and Brice, the energy and firmness of President Domingue, Generals Rameau, Lorquet, Laforest, and their men cannot be too much extolled. Had the night been passed in uncertainty a state of anarchy and blooodshed might have re-inaugurated the terrible scenes of a similar *emeute* in 1848.

ORDER RESTORED.

Perfect tranquility reigns, and General Lorquet asserts that the government is fully prepared at all points of the Republic to meet any emergency.

An amnesty has been issued by the President which excepts Generals Boisrond Canal and Loyer Barreau, who are outlawed by a special decree.

THE PUBLIC MIND STILL FEVERISH.

The only fears entertained are those of incendiarism, which is, unfortunately, almost the handmaid of those diabolical scenes. At all events, the government takes every measure calculated to defeat its enemies, and the *Herald* correspondent is of the opinion that it has efficiently consolidated its eight years' lease of power. Still, great excitement exists, but caused principally by the numerous arrests that are hourly taking place.

It is also stated that two British subjects from Jamaica were accidentally shot during the affray, and that the British Minister, Major Stuart, has asked for vessels of war to back his demands for reparation.

A British war steamer is just now entering the harbor. It is said that the United States Minister has been outlawed by the Haytian authorities.

SHERMAN'S BOOK.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Star.]

General Sherman's memoirs, just published, have created a decided sensation in official circles here. It is now said that it was the anticipation of the publication of this book, and the effect it would have here, that really governed General Sherman in transferring his headquarters to St. Louis some months ago. He knew that what he intended printing would make it unpleasant for him to continue in Washington.

He has grieved the President by landing General Halleck—giving to Halleck the credit for the campaign against Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He tries to make up for this in praise of Grant's Vicksburg campaign, but finally spoils the whole thing by taking to himself the sole glory of originating and carrying out the march to the sea.

He attributes exceedingly unpatriotic and offensive motives to Generals Logan and Blair in his explanation of his reason for selecting Howard over their heads to command the army of McPherson after the death of that officer. The language he uses in speaking of these men is as follows: "I regarded both Generals Logan and Blair as volunteers, who looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambition, and not as professional soldiers. Hence I appointed Howard, a professional soldier."

The opinion prevails that General Sherman is both cruel and unjust in this statement, for no two soldiers of the war better earned their spurs than did Logan and Blair. I met Senator Logan yesterday, and asked him if he had seen Sherman's allusion to him. He replied that he had, but for the present he intended to enter into no controversy with Sherman; that his (Logan's) record was a matter of history with his countrymen and needed no defense from the egotisical pretentions and malicious eccentricities of an eratic man.

He was willing to place side by side Gen. Sherman's refusal to make him McPherson's successor and Gen. Grant's selection of him to take Gen. Thomas' command and fight the final battle in the Northwest. If Sherman thought him unfit to succeed McPherson, Grant thought him fit to supersede Gen. Thomas, who, in the estimation of the country, was not an inferior commander to Sherman himself.

He, Logan, would stand on his merits, and not feel alarmed at the criticism of a man who brought down the condemnation of the whole country and the public reprimand of the Secretary of War for his infamous terms of surrender offered to Gen. Johnston.

General Sherman is also very severe in his criticisms of Secretary Stanton. He charges that Secretary Stanton's interference in the matter of the cotton captured has given rise to the millions of cotton claims now pending in the courts and Congress. He also charges that Stanton tried to make the country believe that he (Sherman) was a traitor.

Mr. Edwin T. Stanton, a son of the famous War Secretary, is a prominent young lawyer of this place, and I called on him to learn what he had to say about Shermans reflections on the memory of his dead father. He said that during the war he served with his father as private secretary, and had made memoranda of many important events, which he hoped before long to put before the public in book form.

That one of the interesting features of these memoranda would be the troubles his father had with General Sherman. In a word, the great weakness of Sherman was that at times he acted as if he thought himself Grand Mogul, President, commander-in-chief, Secretary of War, Congress, and everything else combined.

There seems to be no surprise that Sherman speaks slightingly of Sigel, but that he should be so very bitter in denunciation of Hooker is thought strange. His love for Buell, McClellan, McCook, Crittenden and Burneside is explained by his prejudice for West Pointers, and is looked upon as helping to explain his dislike of Logan and Blair. The book promises a lively sensation from this point, before long.

The Republic Magazine for May contains two ably written papers on the Democratic movement now obtaining in the South to remodel their State Constitutions so as to defeat the objects of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and ignore the fruits of reconstruction. The one on "The Convention in North Carolina" by ex-Senator Pool, conveys, as does that of "Changing the State Constitution in Texas," evidently written by ex-Governor Davis of that State, the practical views of earnest thinkers, Southern Unionists, the country will do well to heed. That the Democrats intend to so remodel the constitutions in all the Southern States, where they have possession, to suit their own peculiar views on the race, school, State sovereignty, and other important questions affecting reconstruction, is all too apparent. The timely warning given in the *Republic* will awaken interest.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

MR. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La, are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

To the Public.

With this issue we commence sending the LOUISIANIAN to a large number of our white fellow citizens —merchants and business men, not so much for the purpose of securing their subscriptions and advertisements—which no doubt they will upon reflection find it advantageous to give, as to enable our white fellow-citizens to know something of the feeling and disposition of the colored people.

The greatest need for the establishment of permanent peace, good government, and prosperity in Louisiana, is the cultivation of a more thorough knowledge of each other by the white and colored people. Since emancipation and enfranchisement the breach growing out of senseless prejudices has been gradually widening, until up to last year we found ourselves as completely separated as if a Chinese wall were between us; and it is largely owing to this lamentable fact that no political co-operation could be had between the white and colored people in this State. Last year a new departure was taken in several parishes—notably in Terrebonne—and the result established the fact that successful co-operation between the white and colored people is not only *possible* but that it can be made eminently *successful*. All that is required is a just recognition of the rights of the colored people, civil and political, by our white brethren, to establish mutual confidence and respect. With this object in view we have ventured to scale the Chinese wall of prejudice and proscription that divides our people, by throwing into its heretofore impenetrable precincts the LOUISIANIAN, which may be regarded as a fair exponent of the wants and sentiments of the colored people of Louisiana; and we hope to receive not only the approval and encouragement of our white friends in a work fraught with such vital interest to the whole people of the commonwealth, but substantial aid also, to the end that we may extend our field of usefulness.

We commend to our readers the editorial on our first page, captioned "Politics in Religion." While dealing justly with the evil spirit and dangerous presence of the Roman Catholic Church in its attempted control of the colored American, it by no means excuses the like spirit of caste and oppression propagated and kept active by the self styled Christian churches among the Protestants.

Senator Young will leave on or before the first of next month. He will pay a short visit with his friend and relatives in Kentucky and Ohio, and from thence will go to New York, where he will take a steamer for Europe. How long he will be absent, we are unable to state. We wish him a pleasant voyage.—*Concordia Eagle.*

Decoration Day at Chalmette to-day. A large crowd and eloquent oration by Captain Wright are promised.

Everybody will be present at the Carrolton Firemen's parade and anniversary celebration to-day. The boys know how to do things handsome and a good time is certain to be enjoyed.

THE SAME OLD SPIRIT.

The fathers of our republic in planning our national life were so much in earnest about achieving the whiteman's independence that they ignored the evils of the negro's servitude. Professed disciples of liberty, they were still the holders of slaves, apparently yearning for the blessing of freedom, they relentlessly forged the chains of a most galling bondage for the blacks. What could be the outcome of such inconsistency, not to call it by the harsher name of hypocrisy, but strife—domestic strife, and civil war?

Those who were in earnest for freedom most naturally became more in earnest, those who were wedded to slavery became more enamored of the diabolical union. The Northern man grew restive under a power that curtailed his rights in one section of the nation, and the Southern man grew angry at the boundaries set to his peculiar institution, till the modern cavalier of the South and the Puritan of New England were respectively reanimated by the opposing elements of 1776. The aristocrats, not satisfied with the servitude of the negro, demanded the subjugation of all white opponents of slavery, and went to war, as their prototypes did in 1776, to conquer by force what they could not gain by artifice. Had the fathers of the republic crushed slavery at the time they successfully defied the British power, there had been no necessity for a civil war. But they did not, and war came—fierce, cruel, but decisive.

The victors in this last contest have made mistakes about manhood scarcely less grave than those made by the revolutionary fathers. They have set an illiterate race free without providing for its education. The negro can never be thoroughly educated without some national system of education. The States can not do the work, and would not if they could. Each of the Southern States is falling back into the hands of Confederates, and ever as they fall back the negro school goes under. A mistake no less serious was the failure on the part of the government to secure the negro his public rights at the very moment they enfranchised him; so that the carpet-bagger, who has used his vote, might have been compelled as a compensation to have helped him to gain the rights of travel and inn accomodation. The Confederate has noticed the Northern indifference to civil rights, and remembering that he went through the war and came out with not so much as the smell of the fire of disfranchisement on his garments, he concludes that he can continue to deny the negro education by refusing to pay taxes, and crush the self-respect of the better class of colored people by refusing them their public accommodation.

To-day the negroes of the South are crushed, and on their prostrate forms the Confederacy is building its hopes of a final triumph over the Union. Just as the devil slavery hid among the folds of our Constitution so has the devil prejudice hidden among the measures of reconstruction, that he may come forth at the fitting moment to renew his work of anarchy and bloodshed.

Northern men of prominence in the Republican party are dropping the principles of the reformer and taking up the policy of trimmers. Southern men, who stand high with the Democracy, are laying aside the disguises of acquiescence and boldly putting on a front of defiance; and though for a while the spirit of caste and sectional hate may be held in check, its strength will continue to increase with every display of republican weakness, till the expatriation of the negro and proscription against white Republicans shall become the ruling passion and the mastering spirit of the South.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Tenth Ward Club held a special meeting on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of considering the papers referred to it by the Parish Executive Committee relative to the election of a delegate from that ward to said committee. The meeting was well attended, and though at first the leaders of the opposing elements for supremacy in the completion of the election for officers of the club and delegate to the Parish Committee seemed determined on a bitter contest, admirable order was maintained. Senator Pinchback who had been chosen President some time since on being introduced to the club by Mr. Payne spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Tenth Ward Club—In response to the committee appointed by you to inform me of my election as President of your club I stated that under ordinary circumstances, and especially if I were to consult my inclinations, I would decline the honor which you had been pleased to confer upon me. But believing that I owed it to the good people of this ward and to the Republican party to do all that I could to harmonize and efficiently reorganize the party, I notified the committee of my acceptance of the Presidency of the Club and promised them to return my thanks to the club at the first meeting I should attend.

"Gentlemen, this mark of your continued confidence and respect has a significance greater than the casual observer is likely to note: it indicates that you are not indifferent spectators of passing events; it shows a manifest purpose on your part to stand by the men who have done honorable battle in your behalf; it proves that though patronage and proscription, fraud and intimidation may for a time deprive you of the right to vote as you choose, that you steadfastly hold to your principles and will, upon the first opportunity that presents, manfully assert your rights. [Applause.] To me and to the thoughtful men of our race it is full of hopeful promise that our day of political slavery is at an end; that we are no longer to be dominated over by political tricksters and demagogues; that the time is rapidly approaching when the National Republican party and the chief federal officer in Louisiana will understand that colored representative men are entitled to some consideration, and that applications bearing their signatures shall not be thrown into the waste baskets with impunity. [Tremendous applause.] When it was made known that you had chosen me as your presiding officer many of my friends derided the idea of my accepting the Presidency of a ward club, and as I have said before, had I consulted my own inclinations, I certainly would have declined. But, gentlemen, when I remembered the outrageous proceeding of last August, I felt that it was my duty to accept this trust, and if possible reorganize the ward so that its *bona fide* residents might be able at all primary elections to elect the men of their choice; to put it forever beyond the power of official patronage to rob the people of the right to choose their representatives. [Applause.]

"The history of Rome, Carthage and Greece present many examples of indomitable courage and splendid valor among their plebian classes, but the patient endurance, unswerving devotion to principle and the incorruptible fidelity displayed by our people during the last ten years is without a parallel in the history of the world; the devotion of the race to principle has been sealed by its blood; hundred yes thousands have fallen in order that Republican Government should be perpetuated in Louisiana. And why? Because under such a government we felt that we would be secure in our rights, and among these rights the most sacred and precious is the right to vote for the men of our choice, and neither Presidents, Governors nor officers of any description have a right to dictate to the people for whom they shall vote, and you should indignantly rebuke any such unwarrantable assumption whenever it is attempted. [Applause.] The idea that the colored people will devide their vote in 1876, which seems to have taken root in the minds of some of our white leaders, and which, no doubt, has caused them to trim their sails in order to be ready to make terms for themselves with the Democracy, has no terrors for me. I am confident that, if the spirit manifested here to-night extends among the people all over the State, we shall move in solid phalanx once more and that for every white man that leaves our ranks on account of this fear of division, ten will come into them. The other idea that we wish to run the party without our white friends is equally fallacious. We know that their riper experience in governmental affairs is indispensible; and even if we could get along without them, it is not our desire to do so; but we should insist that those who obtain high places through our votes should be true to the principles they profess and honest in their dealings with their constituents. The organization of our party is wofully deficient, our club rooms have been turned into scenes of contentious strife and sometimes bloodshed; mob rule has been the order of the day, peaceable and law-abiding men have been afraid to come near them, and instead of our clubs being schools of politics where we organise our forces and instruct the people on the duties of the hour, and therefore sources of strength, they have in many instances been the greatest demoralizing agencies, and they will continue so, unless some equitable and fair basis of organization shall be adopted in which the rights of the citizens of each ward are secured, and the people enabled to assemble without fear of bodily harm. Knowing your desire for a change and being determined to carry it out I have accepted this position; but, gentlemen, my efforts will be futile unless I am generously supported by you.

"Again assuring you that your flattering compliment, although it is only the presidency of a ward club conferred, coming as it does unsought, unanimously from my fellow citizens, is highly appreciated and shall be worn with almost as much pride as my election to the United States Senate; for I regard both as testimonials of the confidence of my fellow-citizens in my ability, integrity, and fidelity to the great principles of liberty and equality; I assume the duties of the chair and await the pleasure of the club [Great applause.]"

At the close of Senator Pinchback's speech the Club adopted, by a unanimous vote, an excellent constitution, which will be found in another column, and which we especially commend to all of our clubs in the city.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Hon. W. G. Brown, our State Superintendent of Education, left the city on Thursday, via Morgan's Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, for a visit to Shreveport and other sections of North Louisiana. The trip over to Galveston and through Texas via the Great Northern and Texas Pacific Railroads will prove of much interest to our Republican officials, in the experience they will not fail to receive of the temper and spirit of the Texas Democracy. Superintendent Brown visits North Louisiana on his annual edcational tour, and will probably be absent a fortnight. Lieutenant Governor Antoine, who visits his home in Shreveport, will probably be absent for the like period. We are gratified to know that the urbanity and courtesy of Mr. Hutchins of Messrs Whitney & Co., agents of the Morgan steamships, left nothing unprovided for the comfort of their distinguished guests in their trip across the Gulf.

THE SECOND LOUISIANA CARPET-BAGGER.—1862.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of Sunday last, deals an awkward buffet, at many of its own crew. The element in our population, which was its most vigorous leaven before the war was composed of men who came hither from the North to pursue avocations that might best assure an early competence. It cannot be gainsaid that their vigor proved a wholesome stimulus to our local commerce; they were bold and persistent in their mercantile ventures and far outran the Spanish and French sluggards who had originally been masters of the markets. But usually as fast as the Northern competitors amassed a fortune they returned to their early homes to enjoy it. They simply gathered pecuniary moss here in order to upholster their ultimate comfort there. We might cite their names by scores were they not generally known to all of our old citizens. Stroll along Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Canal, Common, Gravier and other streets and recall how many who were tenants of stores fifteen, twenty, thirty years ago, are now dwellers on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. This temporary anchorage here was deliberate carpet-baggery; its motive was not to establish a home in Louisiana, but to utilize our State as a mere harvest field, whence to garner means for a home elsewhere. When the late war broke out many men of this class found themselves still in Louisiana, with their pockets not wholly filled, but with their interests so entwined like roots, about local enterprises, that to abandon them and return North appeared a greater hazard than to remain here among the insurgents and accept the chances. In doing so, however, and to allay the suspicions of native Southerners, they pushed to a greater extreme the expedient that had so materially served them earlier in business; out-clamored clamor for "the rights of the South." Reared at the knees of good loyal fathers, they made their principles mere commercial wares; they joined in ostentatious contributions for the purchase of arms against the brethren among whom they were reared and to whose faith they still secretly adhered; they did everything possible to satisfy the South that they had really relinquished all their passions and intuitions for the Union and to advertise their claims to business patronage. The pioneer of this class of adventurers, if we may credit the *Bulletin*, was Joel. G. Sever, who came hither half a century ago.

"To appropriate Louisiana to his own immediate use was legitimate and profound," says that journal; an opinion which the element we have mentioned will enthusiastically acclaim. But when the *Bulletin* denounces him as having been a naughty man, it collides with that local sentiment, which straightway made Sever a leader in its cabals here, and even an alderman. The only material point involved in the *Bulletin's* recital is that its party has exhibited none of the virtuous indignation which signalized alderman Canon towards wicked carpetbaggers; and the old alderman merits heartier commendation since the carpet-baggers in question came hither "an initial priest" of old Tammany, the especial temple of the alderman's own faith. But we will supplement the point, that while Democrats here could elevate an old Tammany rascal to power and do no less shameless a thing in '72, Republicans have cast Tweed the very head of Tammany into durance for knavery in which that junto has no rival. Sever was a Democratic carpet-bagger, and as the *Bulletin* remarks, "men repeat themselves in individuals and in societies." This is ungenerous to many of its patrons, but a little candor may do them good. We feel greater interest in the good fame and conduct of the Republican carpet-bagger,—and in that class we do not include men, whose Republicanism as was shown in '72, is a sheer label not a deep fervor. They are mere Severs, are always at auction-rates, and can always adapt themselves to the flexible morals of the Democracy. They simply illustrate, as did the Democratic Sever, the motive of plunder; and because Iberville with the aid of French convicts cleared from the swamp a site for our present city, they have swarmed here from the North with formal Democratic credentials in their pockets, and with wolfish instincts, to trade in commerce or politics. Thirty years after Sever's advent, a new sort of carpet-bagger appeared; he was without Tammany's baptism, which fact was an auspicious omen—but he came with determination to be at home on any inch of national soil; to erect his roof-tree and lend his shoulder to the general purpose of his adopted community. He dismisses Sever as a Democratic precedent, by which he cannot measure his ethics or his practice. At the risk of being personal, the more forcibly to indicate his class, we point to Postmaster Parker; who came here as a soldier in '62, and while stubborn now as then for an integrated Republic, has made his partnership in public affairs a wholesome benefaction, and served to temper in large measure the sullen sentiment, which usually befalls carpet-baggers not authenticated by Tammany. The Government accords him responsible trusts; the people, irrespective of party, believe in him as a circumspect man and steward; in his walk and carriage before his fellow-citizens, he is a valuable re-enforcement.

Of integrity, character, and proved capacity we commend our Republican second Louisiana carpet bagger as the fitting exemplar of a class of earnest patriots and true men, with whom our State shall yet blossom as the rose.

"TEXAS AND THE NEW CONFEDERATE CONSPIRACY."

Under this caption the *Republican*, our city contemporary, of Tuesday has an able and timely article, which because of its importance and especial bearing on the condition of affairs now so unhappily, as we believe, prevalent in the South, we in part republish, commending it to the careful perusal of our readers:

It must be remembered that Texas is a member of the American Union on terms differing entirely from those which apply to the other members of the Union. She did not come into the Union by purchase as did Louisiana and Florida, or by conquest as did California, or by concurrent agreement as did the States which originally formed the colonial government of England in America. Texas is a part of the Union under treaty stipulations. That is, she came as a republic to the side of another republic. She added her nationality to that of the Union. She did this under special, specific, and clearly defined treaty stipulations. These stipulations are mutually binding—as much on the United States as on Texas. How far these have been violated is an open question, and a very serious one. For instance, suppose that the State of Texas, on the breaking out of the late civil war, had withdrawn from the Union and taken up a natural position? She could have done so on the ground that her annexation to the United States should not expose her to the horrors of a civil war between the original parties to the Federal compact. She could have said, "Settle your domestic affairs first, and when these are finally, settled I will return to the family, I will do what is wise, and just and prudent. But I did not give up my hard-earned independence in order to be involved in another revolution." Such an address as this from the people of Texas would have held its ground before the civilized world against any reply we could have made. We state the ground thus clearly and strongly because we desire the Texas question to be understood. We desire the people of the North to know that these very ideas prevailed in Texas in 1860, and that they prevail now, and that these facts furnished the ground for serious apprehension in the future. They are of vital interest to the nation at large. They are of special interest to Louisiana, as we shall show further on.

The geographical position and extent of Texas makes her the most important State not only of the South but of the Nation. She is an empire within herself. The territory of Texas would, if subdivided, make five States like that of New York. Texas can, if thoroughly cultivated, produce ten million bales of cotton, besides feeding a population of twenty million of people. She is contiguous to Mexico and the Pacific; possesses every variety of climate, with coal and iron in abundance. She is bounded on the north by the Confederate States of Arkansas and Missouri; on the west she is bounded by the Confederate territory which lies between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The Gulf of Mexico furnishes the southern boundary line of this empire. If this great State should make the next Presideutail election a pretext for asserting her treaty rights, where is the power with which to reach her? And if she makes the issue as against the Republican party, will not the Northern Democracy and the Southern Confederates sustain her therein?

Under these circumstances the visit of Jefferson Davis to Texas is significant. It is neither a blunder nor an accident. He is there for a purpose; there by invitation, and if we mistake not, the conflict over the count of votes at the next Presidential election will not be inaugurated at the national capitol. It will be inaugurated in Texas. It will be inaugurated with all the conservative regard for law and treaty stipulations which the Confederate leaders know so well how to assume. It will be accompanied no doubt by a declaration of profound love for the Union, etc., sincere desire to be united, etc., deep regret that the anticipations of the republic of Texas have been so cruelly blasted, etc., and we have honor to be, etc., after the true, dignified, conservative, diplomatic style of doing things.

The relation of Louisiana to this possible Confederate move in Texas must be manifest at a glance. If Louisiana passes under Confederate rule, she becomes the close and firm political ally of the republic of Texas. Holding the mouth of the Mississippi river, the Confederates in the Union, thus supported by a Southern republic in Texas, will be enabled to renew the propositions for reconstruction made from Richmond when McClellan was the Democratic candidate for President of the United States against Mr Lincoln. The North will in such case learn the lesson which Southern Republicans have long since learned; that lesson is that these Confederate leaders have also a purpose and are fighting for a principle and that they will never abandon either until the North asserts its ideas and maintains the authority of the nation over every inch of Confederate territory from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The *New Orleans Times* in its last Thursday's issue makes a characteristically low and malicious attack upon Mr. Frederick Douglass, charging him with being "implicated in the Freedman's Bank swindle deeper than any one else." This charge is predicated upon the statement that "Frederick Jr. was a large borrower on securities entirely worthless."

It is the first time we ever heard of a man's brains, character, and ability being brought into question because his son had borrowed money, and were it not that this unscrupulous villifier seeks to create the impression that Mr. Douglass is responsible for these loans we would treat the matter with the silent contempt which it deserves. It is known to the public that Mr. Douglass accepted the Presidency of the Freedmans Bank only a few months before its close, upon the urgent request of many of his personal friends who desired to have some one at the head of the institution that would honestly administer its affairs, as a large number of intelligent colored men had long suspected the integrity of the white men who had control of it.

Mr. Douglass entertaining suspicions of the solvency of the Bank pointed out the many disadvantages attending his acceptance, also prophesying that he would in some manner be identified with its failure and be held responsible. To which his friends replied that he owed it to the freed people of the South who were depositing their small earnings in that Bank for safe keeping to accept the position, and if anything was wrong to correct it.

To Mr. Douglass acceptance the colored people are indebted for the exposure of the monstrous robbery practiced upon them by the white scoundrels in charge of the Freedman's Bank.

We know nothing of Mr. Fred Jr.'s accounts with that Bank, but we do *know* Mr. Fredk. Douglass Sr., and consider it an honor to be remembered among his friends, many of whom are the first men of the Nation, and we deny that his son or anybody else obtained loans from the Freedman's Bank on worthless securities with his knowledge and consent either before or after he became its President.

OUR BLACK BARRISTER.

In the Superior Criminal Court, Judge Braughn presiding, on the 24th inst., Achille Garner was tried for the wilful murder of David Murry, alleged to have been committed on the 24th of January, 1874, on the levee. It appears that two parties of combatants, headed respectively by Garner and Murry, became involved in an altercation, which was followed by blows, stones and missiles. The conflict became general, and the result was that Garner stabbed Murry with a knife in the breast from which he immediately expired. The State, in the absence of Attorney General Field, was represented by Col. S. N. J. Smith, and the defense by Gen. T. Morris Chester, our Black Barrister. Col. Smith vehemently insisted that the accused was guilty of murder, but Gen. Chester set up the plea of self-defense, which was so effectively sustained as to favorably impress the jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was composed of six colored and six white men.

COLORED CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

It will no doubt be gratifying to our people to observe that the colored citizens of Indiana sympathize with us in our troubles and never fail to give expression to the same whenever an opportunity presents itself; and especially are they entitled to our thanks for their appreciation and commendation of the valuable services of Senator Morton, to whom the Republicans of Louisiana owe so much. The subjoined, taken from the Indianapolis *Republican*, speaks for itself:

"A large meeting of colored people held in Brazil township, Clay county, Thursday night, was addressed by Hon. J. S. Hinton of this city, and resolutions were adopted requesting the erection of a school house and the making of suitable provision for the education of their children, and directing its presentation to the school board of Brazil. Resolutions were also adopted deprecating the breach of faith on the part of the Conservatives of Louisiana, and that it is the duty of the United States Senate to admit Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to his seat in that body; that the colored people owe a debt of lasting gratitude to Hon. O. P. Morton for his advocacy of Mr. Pinchback's right to his seat, and for the unfaltering devotion with which he has advocated the cause and defended the interests of colored men. The Republican party was thanked for its impartiality in honoring colored men with positions of trust and honor."

Captain Eads gave a jetty exposition lecture, on Monday night, to the Chamber of Commerce, and our business men, and public generally, who cared to attend. The Captain demonstrated his knowledge of the currents and accretions at the mouth of the Mississippi, and gave cogent reasons why his jetty system would result in the expected establishment of a free and safe channel, capable of floating the largest ships. His hearers, if before skeptical, are now convinced; and the work, which is to begin at once, is promised to be vigorously pushed to success within a few months. Considering the furor a short time since over the St. Phillip Canal project, and the opposition then to our able and clear-headed Senator West for his advocacy and support of the jetty system, the following resolution, offered by Col. J. M. Sandige, and unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, would look strange, if the character and temperament of our too quickly prejudiced people were not considered. As it is, the sober second thought having intervened, this endorsement of the Ead's plan will be regarded as the best evidence our community can give of its confidence in the proposed work:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce has heard with much satisfaction from Captain James B. Eads the expressions of his entire confidence in the success of the jetty system, which, under arrangement, has been determined on for the improvement of the outlet through the South Pass of the Mississippi river, and of his determination to prosecute the enterprise with all possible energy. Having but one object in view, a capacious water way to the sea, this chamber commends the work of Captain Eads to the citizens of New Orleans, and to all who are interested in its success, for such aid and facilities as can in any way be given, assured that from his triumph over the mud bars at the mouth of the river will date an era of prosperous trade and commerce to the people of its great valley.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Rev. Mr. Dardiss, of the St. James A. M. E. Church, had an agreeable party at his residence on Bienville street Thursday night, the occasion of his fifty second birthday, given by the members and congregation of his church. The affair was very enjoyable; and the reverend recipient and family were especially pleased with the testimonial presented.

Col C. J. Baylor delivered an excellent lecture on Chas. Sumner to our colored citizens of Carrollton last night. Senator Stamps and other leading gentleman of that section of our city were present.

The children of St. Andrews and Villere Schools, Miss E. Lobre and E. Roxborough, Principals, and their lady assistants had a picnic at the Fair Grounds Thursday. A large number of invited guests were present; and the little ones with the older people spent the day delightfully in recreation and amusement.

We call attention to the advertisement of John W. Madden, Stationer and Lithographer at 73 Camp street. Our readers will do well to give him a call.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE TENTH WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

ARTICLE I.—OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Sergeant-at-arms, two Assistant Sergeants-at-arms, and a Marshal. The term of office shall be two years.

Sec. 2.—The officers shall be elected at the first regular meeting succeeding the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, ending December 31, 1876.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1.—Any male citizen twenty-one years of age, a *bona fide* resident of the Tenth Ward, who desires to join the Republican party, by subscribing his name in full on the Club Register, giving street and number of his residence, shall be entitled to membership.

Sec. 2.—No registration for membership shall be had during the last twenty days preceding any primary election.

ARTICLE III.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings, and appoint all subordinate officers and committees not provided for in this Constitution. He shall sign all resolutions, credentials and other official documents emanating from the Club that require authentication. He shall enforce the Constitution and Rules of the Club, and preserve peace and order during the meetings of the same.

Sec. 2.—In the absence of the President the Vice Presidents shall, in order of their enumeration, perform the duties pertaining to the Chair.

Sec. 3.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys collected for the Club, keeping an exact and true account of the receipts and expenditures, which shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose. He shall make no disbursements thereof unless authorized by the Club.

Sec. 4.—The Secretary shall keep the Record Books of the Club, which shall be as follows: A Minute Book; an Alphabetical Roll of Membership; a Signature Book. He shall also countersign all documents requiring his signature.

Sec. 5.—The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties; and in his absence act in his stead.

Sec. 6.—The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence of the Club and keep a record of the same.

Sec. 7.—The Sergeant-at-arms shall maintain order during the meetings of the Club, and shall see that the hall is opened and in proper order for all meetings.

Sec. 8.—The Assistant Sergeant-at-arms shall assist the Sergeant-at-arms in the performance of his duties, and in his absence act in his stead.

Sec. 9.—The Marshal shall have charge of all parades and conduct the same.

ARTICLE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1.—No person shall participate in the business meetings and elections of the Club, except regular members of the same; and for every election for officers, Delegates to Parish Committees and Conventions and State Conventions, at least thirty days notice shall be given.

Sec. 2.—There shall be appointed by the President an Executive Committee to consist of eleven members, of which the President shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to supervise the registration of members of the Club and securing a thorough canvass of the Ward, and such other business as may be devolved upon it by the Club from time to time.

Sec. 3.—The regular meetings shall be held on the LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Club.

Sec. 4.—The following shall be the order of business: Reading of the Minutes; Reports of Officers; Reports of Committees; Enrollment of new members; Communications and Resolutions; Unfinished Business; New Business.

Sec. 5.—Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but not less than a majority of the enrolled members shall be competent to hold elections.

Sec. 6.—No person will be allowed to speak more than twice on any one subject nor for a longer time than ten minutes, the mover to have the right to close the debate.

Sec. 7.—On a demand for the yeas and nays it shall require one-fifth of the members present to order the same.

Writing of "Jeff Davis for President" the *Inter-Ocean* remarks:

The Galveston *News*, the leading Democratic paper of Texas, says that "Mr. Davis' chances for the Presidency, are evidently improving," and such seems to be the fact. So far as Texas is concerned, its vote may already be set down as safe. Our special dispatch of yesterday announced the arrival of Davis in Brenham en route for Dallas, and declared that such a reception had not been witnessed since Washington's march into Trenton. "His speech was short, says a dispatch to the New Orleans *Times*, "but was full of words that breathed of patriotism and love for *his* people. If the "people" are "his" what shall other aspiring Democrats do for a constituency? They may as well retire at once.

Says the New York *Graphic*:

Jefferson Davis begins to see the stars, and probably to wish he never had seen anything else. But it is a little suspicious when so old a boy as he is falls to whimpering. When a man has dug his own grave and got into it, he ought to stay there like a man, and hold his peace, like a good, honest, respectable corpse.

MURDER WILL "OUT".—Fifteen years ago, Felix Jones, of Coahoma county, was killed by one George M. Hibbler. He made his escape. Gov. Pettus offered a reward of $200 for his arrest, Gov. Ames revived the proffer, and now the murderer is in custody awaiting trial. Special Deputy-sheriff Scott is claiming his well-earned recompense. Hibbler was living, when arrested, in Dallas county, Texas, where he was a reputable auctioneer. He has a wife and one child.—[Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot*.]

The Science of Health for June is before us. As always it is an excellent number, closing the sixth volume of this useful periodical. The death of Mr. S. R. Wells, the founder and publisher of this magazine, while a sad calamity, has, however, in no wise materially affected the management of the periodical. The objects and aims of its founder will be continued; Mr. Wells having long since left the impress of his management upon its successful direction. This number contains many excellent articles as Temperature Affecting Health; What I Know of Doctoring; The Irrepressible Conflict; Babyhood Experience; A Victim of Quininism; Prayer as a Remedial Agent; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Treatment of Sick People; True Courage; Faith in Curative Elements. In "Household Department" we have all about Pease, and How to Use Them, with Recipes; Preserving Flowers; Caring for Lamps; A Summer Drink, etc.; "In Memoriam," containing a brief Sketch of the Life and Labors of the Late S. R. Wells, besides a great amount of short popular paragraphs in Answers to Correspondents, etc. Price only 20 cents; or, $2 a year, with a Book Premium to all who subscribe at once. Address S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

STAUB has made a vow never to relinquish the hold he now possesses on the public in the quick sales at low prices of all the daily and weekly papers, periodicals, and magazines in the country. His stand, at Goldthwaite's Book Store No. 69 Canal street, is always crowded. Supplying all comers Staub is never so delighted as when surrounded by a buying public.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PARIS, May 24.—The recent decision of the Left Centre to vote in favor of the retention of the present system by which deputies to the Assembly are elected by the vote of the whole deputation, instead of adopting Minister Buffel's plan for the separate election of a deputy by each arrondissement, will lead to a disruption of the majority and a Ministerial crisis in the present session of the Assembly. If the Left Centre adheres to its resolution, there will be a strong majority against the Government, and President MacMahon will be obliged to form a coalition with the Legitimist and Bonapartist Ministry.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Extract from Porter's speech: "The impudent cuckold," said the speaker, turning to Tilton, "who comes into court flourishing a pair of antlers which are not his own, and which he asks you to tip with gold."

Thomas Simonds has been appointed Assistant Attorney General, vice Goforth.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Secretary of War gave formal permission to the Southern Memorial Association to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington June 1st.

PARIS. May 25.—The assembly today elected eleven members of the new Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the present constitution. Among them are M. Cabonlage, Cezanne and Ricard. The seventeen other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received an absolute majority. Among the candidates are M. Gambetta and two Deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places on the committee.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The St. Louis Presbyterian General Assembly, to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern churches, reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore, last January, was unsuccessful in bringing two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily indorse the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the conference committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry, under command of Lieut. Gilchrist, carrying Col. Wm. Washington's flag which waved at Eutaw and Cowpens, sail for Bunker Hill June 12th. Col. Simons and several prominent citizens of Charleston accompany the detachment.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Assembly of Rhode Island convened and elected Henry Lippitt, Governor, and Henry T. Sisson, Lieutenant Governor. The general officials were sworn in and the election completed.

From this date the bell will strike at intervals of fifteen seconds at Horn Island light station, and at the head of the passes light-house station, Mississippi River, two blows and one blow at alternate intervals of ten and twenty seconds during foggy weather.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	—@—	—
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	13¼@13½	13½
Strict Ordinary	13¾@14	—
Good Ordinary	14¼@14½	14½
Strict Good Ordinary	14½@14¾	—
Low Middling	14¾@15	15
Strict Low Middling	15@15¼	—
Middling	15¼@15½	15½
Strict Middling	15½@15¾	—
Good Middling	16 @16¼	16
Middling Fair	16¼@16½	16½
Fair	16¾@17	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arrived since last statement	606	
Arrived previously	1,132,681	1,133,287
		1,149,240
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	1,071,389	1,071,389
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		77.851
Stock on hand same time last year		93,457

FREIGHTS—Cotton is shipping by all rail at —c ℔ 100 lb to Baltimore, 60c to Philadelphia and New York, and 73½c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ½d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia, ½d; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia, 13-16d; to Philadelphia at ⅜c. By sail—Cotton to Liverprol ½c; to Havre 1c; to Bremen ⅜c; to Cronstadt ½d; to Boston 9-16c.

SUGAR—7¾@8c for common, 8¼@8½c for fair, 8½c for good fair, 8¾@8⅞c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9¼c for strictly prime, —@9¼c for seconds, 9¼@9¾c for yellow clarified, 10@10½c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 45c, prime fermenting 55c, prime not fermenting 65c.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 37, double extra $6 25, treble extra —@6 37, choice treble extra $7 25@7 50, choice extra $7 50@7 67½ ℔ bbl.

PORK—Mess $—@22 75 ℔ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $21 20@21 25 for original, and $22 for repacked.

DRY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, clear rib sides 12c, clear sides 12½c ℔ lb.

PIG PORK—Is scarce and selling at $11 50 ℔ half bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9½c, clear rib sides 13½c, clear sides 13¾c@— ℔ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 15¼, keg 16c.

CORN IN SACKS—White mixed 87c, white 88c ℔ bushel.

OATS—73c, 74c and 75c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice $26 50@26 ℔ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 75 ℔ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 75 ℔ bushel for mixed and $1 85@$1 90 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana and Western rectified is quoted at $1 19@1 20, and choice and ordinary at —.

HAMS—Choice 12½@13c ℔ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—95@98c ℔ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—14c ℔ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14½c, India 11c ℔ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4½c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12½c; medium 13½@14c; good 15½@16c; fine 17@18, and selections 19@20c.

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SPLENDID SCHEME

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CLASS H.

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1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..........$1,800

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270 Prizes, amounting to..........$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

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Through Night Express, daily..........4:15 p.m.

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Coast accommodation, Monday only..........10:25 a. m.
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PRESIDENT,
Or ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

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Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

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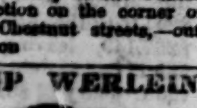

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CALENDAR.

MAY.

Sunday, 30—First Sunday after Trinity.

JUNE.

Sunday, 6—Second Sunday after Trinity.
Friday, 11—St. Barnabas.
Sunday, 13—Third Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 20—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday, 27—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 29—St. Peter.

Lead kindly light, amid the encircling gloom
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet, I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Should lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead me thon on!
love the garish day, and, spite of fears,
ride ruled my will. Remember not past
years.

long thy power has blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since and lost
awhile.

[Rev. John Henry Newman.]

It is reported from Beyrout that upon March 9th a large number of Mohammedans of both sexes, armed with stones and knifes, assembled in the suburb of the town and attacked every Christian they met, and broke the windows of the houses they passed. The mob was so violent that the Christians of the neighborhood shut themselves up in their houses, fearing another massacre similar to that of 1860. It was two hours before the police arrived. They were unable to control the rioters until reinforced by a body of horse and foot soldiers. The commander, finding the country roads to be filled with Mohammedans, stationed soldiers at short distances to prevent any further outbreak. Twelve Christians were found to be badly injured. Six Christians and five Mohammedans were arrested, but no accusation being found against the former they were released. About the same time as this outbreak the English Consul at Damascus was attacked by three Mohammedans in broad daylight. The Consul, Mr. Green, ran, pursued by one of them with a drawn dagger. The spectators rush into their shops and shut the doors. Finally the man ceased from pursuing him. The assailant was afterward arrested and handed over to the police. The affair produced great excitement in Damascus. Crowds of Mohammedans came to the consulate to congratulate Mr. Green on his escape and to express their horror of the attempted crime.

The Lutheran *Observer* is disturbed, and not without reason, at the disjointed condition of the Lutheran body in this country. United it would be one of the largest, but in its present condition it is losing opportunities for growth and work. There are about a dozen different bodies, without unity, harmony, or co-operation, and their relations with each other are spoken of by the *Observer* in the following terms: "They neither recognize nor extend fellowship, but denounce and antagonize each other. Strife and contention, producing alienation and schism, have free course among them. The reasons for making an effort to promote the union of the Lutheran Church in 1819 and 1863 are a hundred-fold greater in 1875, but the prospects for attaining it are greatly diminished."

The Baptist anniversaries, which are important occasions, are held this year in Philadelphia, beginning May 25. The Home Mission Society has received $199,048, an increase of $6589 over the receipts of any previous year. Its debt has been reduced $40,000, leaving only a small balance to be cleared off. A valuable institute for the training of freedmen has been founded in Nashville, with building, grounds, etc. The Baptist Foreign Missionary Union has not fared so well in 1874. The total for the year ending March 31, 1875, have been $241,970; the appropriations were $267,149, leaving a deficiency of $25,177. A debt remains against the treasury of $62,956. The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland held its annual meeting April 26, at Bloomsbury Chapel, London. The Rev. A. Maclaren was elected president. Sixty-three young ministers were reported as having entered the pastorate during 1874; thirty-eight new chapels were built, at the cost of £64,185; 124 were improved, at a cost of £49,863; £14,350 were raised for home, and £6000 for foreign missions; £16,987 were contributed for colleges. A total of £259,097 was paid for Christian objects in addition to the support of the ministry.

The American Seamen's Friend Society has expended during the year 1874 $64,288. The receipts have been $66,759. This society, besides providing home for sailors, loans libraries to sea-going ships. In seventeen years 5233 libraries have been loaned, containing 228,000 volumes.

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....1 " "

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oct31 tf

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1875.

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6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 19
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Girinnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
55 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Gired streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Gired street
*126 Corner Common and Rochblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
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215 Police Station, Jackson Square
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315 " " and Elysian Fields
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